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From Thursday August 18. to Monday August 22. 1681.

Edenburg, Aug. 14.

IN our last we told you, that the Parliament had past two Acts; of which we can now give you a more particular Account. Yesterday morning the Lords of the Articles met, and having again considered the Act prepared for confirming all former Acts and Statutes, for the security of the Protestant Religion, after some small amendments, unanimously past it, as they did likewise the Act concerning the Succession, and the Act for continuing the Supply (Granted for five years, by the late Convention of the Estates in 1678. for maintaining His Majesties additional standing Forces) for five years longer.

At Ten in the Morning the Parliament met, and the two Acts for securing the *Protestant Religion*, and the *Succession* were brought into the House and Read, many of the Nobility, and the Commissioners of the Shires and Burroughs making on the occasion very excellent Speeches, full of Duty and Loyalty; two or three only moved for a short delay; who nevertheless voted for both the Acts; which were passed without one dissenting Voice; then both the Acts were by his Royal Highness touched with the Royal Scepter (which is the way here of giving the Royal Assent) and his Royal Highness made an admirable Speech, among other things Declaring, That he did heartily go along with them in providing for the security of the *Protestant Religion*; whereupon, there being a general joy and satisfaction in the House, it was moved, that no other Business should be thought of that day, and that the Act of *Supply* should be deferred till Monday.

An Act Ratifying all former Laws for the Security of the Protestant Religion.

Edenburg, *Aug.* 13. 1681.

OUr Soveraign Lord, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Ratifies and Approves all and whatsoever Laws, Acts and Statutes made by his Royal Grandfather, and Father of blessed Memory; or made and past in any of His Majesties former Parliaments, for Setling and Securing the Liberty and Freedom of the true Kirk of God, and the Protestant Religion, presently professed within this Realm, and all Acts made against Popery; and ordains the same to stand in full Force and Effect, and to be put in Execution according to the tenour and purport of those Acts, as if they were specially mentioned and set down herein.

An Act, Acknowledging and Asserting the Right of Succession to the Imperial Crown of Scotland.

Edenburg, Aug. 13. 1681.

THe Estates of Parliament considering that the Kings of this Realm, deriving their Royal Power from God Almighty alone, do Succeed lineally thereto, according to the known Degrees of Proximity in Blood, which cannot be interrupted, suspended, or diverted by any Act or Statute whatsoever; and that none can attempt to Alter or Divert the said Succession, without involving the Subjects of this Kingdom, in Perjury and Rebellion, and without exposing them to all the fatal and dreadful consequences of a Civil War; Do therefore from a hearty and sincere sence of their Duty, Recognize, Acknowledge and Declare, that the Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, is by the inherent Right, and the nature of the Monarchy, as well as by the Fundamental and unalterable Laws of this Realm, transmitted and devolved by a lineal Succession, according to the proximity of Blood; And that upon the death of the King or Queen who actually Reigns, the Subjects of this Kingdom are bound by Law, Duty, and Allegiance, to obey the next immediate and lawful Heir, either Male or Female, upon whom the Right and Administration of the Government is immediately devolved; And that no difference in Religion, nor no Law, nor Act of Parliament made or to be made, can alter or divert the Right of Succession and lineal Descent of the Crown, to the nearest and lawful Heirs, according to the Degrees aforesaid; nor can stop or hinder them in the full, free, and actual Administration of the Government, according to the Laws of the Kingdom. Like as our Sovereign Lord, with Advice and Consent of the said Estates of Parliament, do Declare it is High Treason in any of the Subjects of this Kingdom, by Writing, Speaking, or any other manner of way to endeavour the Alteration, Suspension or Diversion of the said Right of Succession, or the Debarring the next lawful Successor from the immediate, actual, full and free administration of the Government, conform to the Laws of the Kingdom: And that all such Attempts or Designs, shall infer against them the pain of Treason.

Hague, Aug. 23. The Sieur *Diest*, the *Brandenburg* Minister, has in a Memorial acquainted the States-General, that the Elector his Master intended to make a Bridge of Boats between *Wesel* and *Burick*, for the conveniency of passing the *Rhin*, and desired their leave for the carrying the Pontons that have been made by the Electors Order at *Dort*, to *Wesel*: Some days since arrived here Lieutenant-General *Spaen*, being sent by his Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*, to receive the States Orders about the delivering the Fort of *Schenk* to him, which accordingly will be done in a day or two, pursuant to what was some time since agreed between the States and the Elector in this matter. The Prince of *Orange* is gone to *Dieren* to divert himself for some days with Hunting.

Brussels, August 22. The French Troops are retired from our Frontiers, but we fear we shall e're long, have some new occasion of Disturbance; For we are told that the *French* demand, that the Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the French King, which pass through *Ghent* for *Holland*, may not be obliged to break Bulk, much less to unlade their Goods and put them into Boats belonging to *Ghent*, as hath been hitherto practised. Since our last, Affairs are very much changed for the worse at *Liege*, the Magistrates having put to Death one of their Citizens, who endeavoured the Escape of one of the Electors Officers, who is a Prisoner there: And on the other side, the Electors Troops make Incursions from *Stockem*, and other places, to the very Gates of *Liege*, and force the Suburbs to pay Contributions.

Paris, August 27. The Protestants of *Poitou*, have presented a Petition to the King, wherein they humbly represent to his Majesty, the Oppressions they lay under, and the violent ways which Monsieur *Marillac*, the Intendant of that Province, makes use of to oblige them to forsake their Religion. The King is sending the Abbot *Morel*, in quality of his Envoy Extraordinary, to the Duke of *Mantua*, to continue, as is supposed, the Negotiation that has been so long on Foot at that Court concerning *Casal*; and in the mean time, the Troops which are to be Commanded by the Mareschal *de Schomberg* march towards *Italy*, and all the Mules between *Turin* and *Lyon*, are taken up for the Baggage; and its said, that the Duke of *Savoy* is to joyn 6000 Men to our Kings Army. There has been lately Printed a Book, containing the pretentions of the Count *de Frisque*, upon the Republick of *Genoa*, wherein are likewise shewed the pretensions our King has upon that State, which is the more taken notice of at this time, for that an Army is designed towards *Italy*. The King has withdrawn his Troops out of the *Palatinate*, at the instance of the Elector of *Brandenburg*. From *Marseilles* we have an account, That Monsieur *du Quesne* had Blocked up seven *Turkish* Men of War in the Port of *Scio*, and that he had Battered the Fort and the Town (under whose Protection those Ships had put themselves) and had destroyed several Houses; and its added, that he had sunk two of the said *Turkish*, and was preparing his Fireships to Burn the rest, if they would not submit to the Terms he proposed.

Windsor, Aug. 30. The following Addresses from the Town and County of *Huntingdon*, were presented to His Majesty, by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Aylesbury*, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Military Officers, Clergy, Gentry, and Freeholders of Your Majesties County of Huntingdon.

Dread Sovereign,

OUr natural Inclination besides just Gratitude, calls upon us at this time, to express in the humblest manner, the sence we have of Your Majesties Princely Goodness and Justice, which indeed all Your Majesties Subjects have received the benefit of, since Your Majesties most happy Restauration; this is so great a Blessing, that no Nation but this can boast of the like, which makes the attempts of Popish Factions, and Seditious Men (whose whole business is to insinuate fears and jealousies into the minds of your Subjects) so odious and detestable, that all good Men have too great cause to believe their endeavours are to bring us into the same confusion, which